

## Draft Recommendations

*Addressed in the Selected  
Recommendations dated 10/24/08*

	Recommendation	Comments	When will it be implemented?	How will it be implemented?	Money needed?
			Short, Medium, Long	i.e. legislation, policy, etc.	High, Medium, Low, No Cost
	<b>Modernize the Planning Visions</b>				
1	<b>Redefine the 8 visions</b>	<i>The Task Force has recast the Eight Visions as set forth in the 1992 Planning Act to twelve. The original eight were viewed as being stale as they had not been updated since 1992. The new twelve visions update and address smart growth principles for the 2000s.</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>No Cost</i>
	<b>Strengthen Comprehensive Planning</b>				
2	<b>Recommend a legislative response to the Terrapin Run case.</b>	<i>Amend Article 66B to remove any ambiguity and make it clear that a local jurisdiction must implement and follow the comprehensive plan it adopts.</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>No Cost</i>
2A	<b>Develop metrics and measures to track growth trends and to help implement comprehensive plans' goals and recommendation</b>		<i>Short</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Low</i>
2B	<b>Local jurisdictions to actively pursue implementation of comprehensive plans via implementation mechanisms and pursuant to a schedule that is part of the plan</b>		<i>Short</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Low</i>
2C	<b>Amend State review and comment process on comprehensive plans so that comments and discussion can occur earlier in the comp plan process</b>		<i>Short</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>No Cost</i>

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3	The comprehensive plan should recognize and address PFAs. Local zoning ordinances should comply with the local comprehensive plan and thereby be able to drive what happens on the ground in order to fulfill the PFA law.	Often, PFAs are not mentioned in both the zoning ordinance and comprehensive plan. This is an omission which should not be overlooked since PFAs are a strong planning tool for growth and development. Further, PFAs should be subject to the public participation process.	Medium	Legislation	Low
4	As a policy, consider natural resources when planning for growth, especially where water availability is concerned.	Natural resources and specifically water are integral to growth- if it is feasible, if there are limits. Highlighting these issues and addressing them can inform all other aspects of planning for growth.	Short	Policy	No Cost
5	Change Article 66B to require local comprehensive plan review/update from six (6) years to ten (10) years.	Local governments spend at a minimum two years to update a comprehensive plan which leave four years between updates before the process must be started again.	Medium	Legislation	No Cost
6	Change the existing law which permits municipalities to submit their water and sewer master plans directly to MDE for approval.	The county water and sewer plans may not always address or take into consideration municipal water and sewer plans.	Medium	Legislation, Policy	No Cost

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7	<i>Submitted by: Maryland Historical Trust</i> Provide guidance to local governments regarding methods of incorporating historic and cultural resource conservation considerations into local comprehensive land use plans.	Article 66B Section 3.05 (a)(6) identifies 8 types of elements that may be added by a local jurisdiction as part of a comprehensive land use plan. While this section of law does not call out "Historical and Cultural Resource Preservation" as a potential element of a local comprehensive plan, it too should be considered by local governments as they craft these planning documents – either as a stand alone chapter, as part of the sensitive areas element of a plan, or integrated throughout the plan where appropriate. Development of a guidance document for local jurisdictions that suggests how to integrate historic preservation into local comprehensive plans should be prepared and disseminated by MHT and MDP.	Short/Medium	Policy	No Cost

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8	Submitted by: Department of Housing & Community Development Require Housing Provisions addressing both homeownership and rental as a required activity in Local Comprehensive Plans	The location, shape, and quality of growth, transportation commuting patterns, as well as social needs and services in communities, are influenced by the availability of affordable/workforce housing. Seeking affordability, households commute to place far from places of employment; thus driving growth and development to areas with cheaper land costs, which promotes sprawl. At the same time, households unable or unwilling to pay high transportation costs are often left to accept substandard housing in distressed communities. It is important for Maryland communities to better incorporate housing affordability into planning activities to help guide land use, zoning, and other development-related decisions because addressing housing affordability can play a significant role in smarter growth management and is critical to achieving more sustainable communities.	Medium	Legislation	

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9	Increase technical and financial support for local comprehensive planning, particularly in smaller communities with limited capacity	Local governments often need assistance to effectively address conditions in their communities. Recognizing the difficulties in requiring housing elements to Local Comprehensive Plans, some states (for example, Delaware, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey) already provide data on housing and other needs to help communities prepare stronger Local Comprehensive Plans. Maryland should do the same. DHCD, DBED and MDP partnered on the new Sustainable Communities Initiative to help lower income communities afford to engage consulting support for comprehensive planning.	Short	Legislation/Policy	
	<b>Sharpen the Focus of PFAs</b>				
10	<b>Reconfigure PFAs to include three (3) tiers- priority growth areas, revitalization areas and priority conservation areas. Incentives for each tier should be examined. Consideration should also be given to alternative energy resources, housing, economic development, reinvestment areas (i.e. Enterprise Zones, Designated Neighborhoods etc.) and stronger density requirements and performance standards in the reconfigured PFA structure.</b>	<b>The concept of reconstituting PFAs grew out of many discussions about the need to improve the focus of smart growth and rural conservation. MDP, at the Chair's request, expanded the tiered approach under two categories: Development: Priority Growth Areas, Priority Reinvestment Areas, and Stabilization Areas and Conservation: Rural Resource Lands- Level 1, Rural Resource Lands- Level 2 and Small Scale Conservation Areas. The outcome of this concept was the formation of a PFA Workgroup.</b>	Medium	Legislation, Policy	Medium

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11	<i>The State should encourage density in PFAs around transit areas in its reconstituting of PFAs. This will be accomplished through legislation and policy changes. The State should encourage transit supportive, higher density land uses in PFAs to foster and encourage transit usages as cost-effective alternative transportation to driving alone.</i>	<i>In an effort to address transit options within PFAs it was recommended that transit can be more intensely utilized if land uses would be planned to support it. This recommendation also came out of the concern of high gas prices.</i>	Medium	Legislation, Policy	Medium
12	Address potential conflicts between directing growth inside PFAs and local water quality requirements and nutrient caps.		Medium	Legislation	Low
13	<i>Reconsider PFA criteria and the process for certifying PFAs.</i>	<i>The PFA criteria is specific and can sometimes be an impediment to PFA certification, which can effect if a jurisdiction is eligible to receiving some State funding.</i>	Medium	Legislation, Policy	No Cost
14	Direct growth to targeted areas such as greyfields/brownfields, areas near transit stations, and other designated areas such as BRAC Zones, Enterprise Zones, and Community Legacy Areas through reinvestment and/or tax credits.	Maryland has many areas ripe for revitalization and redevelopment. Directing growth to these areas is critical to mitigate decentralizing growth patterns. However, revitalization and infill projects can cost more than new construction due to land assembly, existing or previous uses and construction tailored to the site. Existing tools and incentives such as federal and state brownfields programs, Historic Tax Credits, and the Community Legacy Program can play critical roles in stimulating growth in targeted areas. New programs have also been developed such as BRAC Zones designed to link BRAC growth to communities seeking revitalization. The protection of these programs is critical in today's budget environment while a broader commitment of resources is fundamental in moving forward.	Medium	Legislation/Policy	

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15	<p><i>Submitted by: Maryland Department of Transportation</i></p> <p>A. Link eligibility of State TOD incentives to local government adoption of TOD-friendly planning, zoning, TOD supportive infrastructure policies and financing, TOD supportive housing programs, and/or other measures. Specifics of the linkage mechanism should be established by State staff.</p> <p>B. Support local government adoption of TOD-friendly planning, zoning, TOD supportive infrastructure policies and financing, TOD supportive housing programs, and/or other measures by developing model codes and by assisting in the local development of community-appropriate, customized solutions that implement the purpose and intent of the model TOD codes to promote active, income-diverse pedestrian- and transit-friendly communities.</p>				
16	Create a consistent standard for reporting the creation of new lots and building permits both within and outside of PFAs or growth areas. The standard should be developed jointly by the State and local governments and subject to local government approval.				

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	<b>Land Preservation</b>				
17	Explore expansion of Transferable Development Rights	Examine this regionally or statewide	Short	Policy/Legislation	Low
18	Target resource protection and production.	The concept of reconstituting PFAs grew out of many discussions about the need to improve the focus of smart growth and rural conservation. MDP, at the Chair's request, expanded the tiered approach under two categories: Development: Priority Growth Areas, Priority Reinvestment Areas, and Stabilization Areas and Conservation: Rural Resource Lands- Level 1, Rural Resource Lands- Level 2 and Small Scale Conservation Areas. The outcome of this concept was the formation of a PFA Workgroup.	Medium	Legislation, Policy	Medium
19	Development of a set of recommendations for agricultural preservation initiatives.	The effort of creating such a list can help to clearly prioritize Maryland's conservation goals.	Short	Policy	No Cost
20	Expand the State Installment Purchase Program (IPP).	The IPP contributes to the conservation of Maryland's rural resources.	Medium	Legislation	Medium
21	Purchase development rights to preserve legacy farms.	The purchase of development rights can help to conserve Maryland's rural resources.	Medium	Legislation, Bonds	Medium
22	Strengthen the requirement for septic system permits which mandate better technology for nitrogen removing system.	Current septic system allowances may not fully protect the environment.	Short	Legislation, Policy	Low
23	Serve rural areas but tie to access management.	The effort would be to strike a balance.	Medium	Legislation, Policy	Low
24	Establish a permanent Commission on Agricultural Land Preservation and Zoning.	A work group has been established through Governor's Intergovernmental Commission for Agriculture (GICA)			



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25	Prioritize the use of state land preservation funding to encourage the preservation of large contiguous blocks of productive farmland.	All participating counties in the The Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF) program have county rankings that incorporate contiguity and proximity to already preserved land as an important weighted element in their ranking systems. For a county's agricultural land preservation program to remain or become certified under the State's Certification program after 7/1/08, the county will have to develop a PPA designated to be the focus of preservation efforts in the county and where long-term agricultural activities are deemed most likely to succeed. Approved by both MALPF and MDP. Draft regs on certification are before the ALEAR committee in anticipation of the change in statutory requirements. Critical Farms program will focus exclusively on farms that are critical to the long-term success of the county and state land-use preservation objectives of which the preservation of large contiguous blocks of productive farmland is one of the key elements.			

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26	Improve MALPF's flexibility on what agricultural uses are allowed on preserved farms.	General uses policy was approved by MALPH Board in November 2007. This has expanded uses from narrowly defined commercial agricultural production to include ag-related and home occupations -- more flexibility to landowners in processing retail and angro-tourism activities -- must minimize any interference w/primary agricultural and/or forest operation, minimize impact on soil productivity and be reviewed for scale, parking, location, impervious surfaces and other factors. Equine use policy approved at Feb 2008 board meeting.			
27	<b><i>Develop TDR and new farmland preservation programs through state and county collaboration.</i></b>	<b><i>GICA meeting on 6/13 focused on this. Ongoing GICA goal.</i></b>			
28	Ensure full funding for Maryland's land protection programs by dedicating the real estate transfer tax and the agricultural transfer tax for their intended uses.	Full funding has been maintained by the current administration. Because of 3-yr over-attainment/under-attainment formula for capital spending on land preservation combined with the current problems with real estate market, MALPF has declining funds. MALPF's dedicated funding remains subject to the State's need to balance budget in future.			
29	Establish a revolving fund for MALPF to buy agricultural land in fee and then sell the land at auction to farmers subject to an easement. (The program could be targeted to beginning or young farmers as appropriate).	MALPF has issued its Critical Farms report which recommends \$4 million annual funding to a total of \$16 million. See SB 662 (2007).			

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30	Explore and adopt new funding sources for agricultural land preservation.	The "self-funded" Installment Purchase Agreement program, a major incentive for landowners and the purchaser, will be ready for the 2008 easement cycle. The "leveraged" IPA Program needs dedicated revenue source authorization from the General Assembly. MALPF and MARBIDCO are awaiting a written opinion from the Office of the Attorney General concerning the issue of whether or not a "leverage" program based on dedicated tax revenues is constitutional or not.			
31	Increase MALPF funding for more easement acquisitions by a further \$20 million with general funds, bond funds or other designated funding sources, such as revenues from slots.	Maryland has the 6th highest farmland prices in the nation, development pressure is increasing, and a recent survey says that 97% of respondents think it is at least somewhat important for the state to preserve land for farming. An analysis should be under taken on this issue, subject to current state fiscal conditions.			
	<b><i>Infrastructure and Funding</i></b>				
32	<b><i>Provide local governments with additional authority to implement new revenue sources, such as transfer tax and excise tax authority, with revenue being dedicated to provide for infrastructure improvements. Implementation would be a local option.</i></b>		<b><i>Medium</i></b>	<b><i>Legislation</i></b>	<b><i>Low</i></b>
33	<b><i>Require that MDP update the 2004 Infrastructure Survey periodically and:</i></b>		<b><i>Medium</i></b>	<b><i>Policy</i></b>	<b><i>Medium</i></b>

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	<i>a.) Undertake this survey on a regular and predictable basis (once every ten years).</i>		<i>Medium</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Medium</i>
	<i>b.)Continue to make changes in the survey to ensure that there is clarity in the definition of terms so that results are consistent across jurisdictions and over time.b.)Continue to make changes in the survey to ensure that there is clarity in the definition of terms so that results are consistent across jurisdictions and over</i>		<i>Medium</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Low</i>
	<i>c.)Consider asking about infrastructure needs in growth areas in future surveys in addition to asking for infrastructure needs in Priority Funding Areas.</i>		<i>Medium</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Low</i>

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34	<i>Expand the Department of Housing Community Development's Local Government Infrastructure Finance Program.</i>	<i>The Department of Housing Community Development's is currently reviewing options for enhancing the reach of the Local Government Infrastructure Finance Program. Requests from local governments for assistance with municipal bond financing have nearly tripled from \$33 million in 2007 to more than \$100 million for 2008. The issue under review is use of the Maryland Housing Fund's resources as a credit enhancement, replacing the costly private bond insurance that now excludes many smaller towns and cities from the municipal bond market. In addition, the Department is looking at other models for infrastructure investment, including the Virginia Resource Authority, which provides a similar service to the Department of Housing Community Development's Local Government Infrastructure Finance Program but at a larger scale.</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>High</i>
35	<i>Reauthorize the Historic Preservation Tax Credit</i>	<i>Reauthorize in the 2009 Session</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>High</i>

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36	<i>The State should study potential state-wide funding sources that could be used to generate revenue for infrastructure to support smart growth without impacting local revenue sources.</i>		<i>Short</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>Low</i>
37	State and, if available, federal funding should be provided to the Maryland Department of the Environment so that it can complete the state-wide hydrology study.	This is necessary so that the State can better assess its water resources. An interim measure, a strategy should be developed to address growth in water-constrained Priority Funding Areas.	Long	Legislation	High
38	The Maryland Department of the Environment should carefully review existing standards and the programs of other states to develop policies and regulations that maximize opportunity for water reuse without compromising public health and explore the use of State funds to help jurisdictions acquire rights for land application of treated wastewater.		Medium	Legislation, Policy	Low
39	Improve existing transit facilities.	Additional one-level improvements in transit facilities may reduce vehicle trips and thereby offset the need for certain highway improvements. The opportunities for such alternative investments should be identified and investigated for their	Medium	Legislation, Policy	Medium
40	Local growth policies should encourage developers to design concentrated and walkable communities in areas where such development is appropriate. One possibility is to give upgrades and maintenance of			Policy	Low

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41	The Task Force should be briefed on the changes in infrastructure funding over last several decades to gain appreciation for the changing roles of government entities.				No Cost
42	Develop a Storm Water Management and Utilities Usage Fee.	While creation of this fee would provide new revenues, taxpayers may object that there is no need for additional capacity and that new development is not needed. This has been politically difficult to implement. The State should nonetheless create local enabling authority. Implementation would be a local option.	Medium	Legislation	Medium

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43	Submitted by: Rural Maryland Council Support expansion of rural broadband.	Rural Broadband Assistance Fund -- \$10 million over 3 yrs using state, federal funds (\$6 million). Five regional economic development councils formed the Maryland Broadband Cooperative. Using the electric cooperative model. Other users have joined such as ISP providers giving service to the last mile. Tremendous progress – fiber optic in place from Wallops Island, VA to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and from Patuxent Naval Air Station to Southern Maryland. Bringing full IT potential to Maryland's rural communities and farms, promotes economic development, work from home, tele-commuting, reduce VMT and air emissions.			
44	Complete a ten or twenty-year survey of State and local investment for schools; land preservation, including agricultural and open space protection; and transportation improvements. Local government funding for State infrastructure, such as providing funding for State secondary roads where the State has failed to fund needed road improvements, should be included in the survey.				



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45	<i>Target areas with high foreclosures for reinvestment and reuse with rental and/or homeownership tools.</i>	<i>Maryland has been unfortunately affected by the national foreclosure crisis which has had critical impacts on the existing built environment and household wealth. Communities such as Prince George's County and Baltimore City have experienced particularly high levels of foreclosures. Reuse of these homes should be encouraged and facilitated through federal, state, local, private, and nonprofit activities.</i>	<i>Short (Ongoing)</i>	<i>Policy</i>	
46	<i>Stimulate the reinvestment and growth of under-tapped markets by enhancing support for small business growth in existing communities.</i>	<i>Many urban markets in Maryland remain underserved by grocery, retail and other businesses found in more affluent areas of the state. Reinvestment and revitalization activities need to be accompanied by programs and activities that can expand and sustain the growth of amenities, services, and businesses to attract new investment and sustain existing communities.</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Policy</i>	
47	<i>Submitted by: Maryland Association of Counties Community land trusts should be evaluated to determine their benefit for creating and supporting affordable and workforce housing. As part of the evaluation, determine whether community land trusts would be an appropriate use of Community Development Block Grant monies.</i>				

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	<i>Submitted by: Department of Housing &amp; Community Development</i> Require Housing Provisions addressing both homeownership and rental as a required activity in Local Comprehensive Plans	The location, shape, and quality of growth, transportation commuting patterns, as well as social needs and services in communities, are influenced by the availability of affordable/workforce housing. Seeking affordability, households commute to place far from places of employment; thus driving growth and development to areas with cheaper land costs, which promotes sprawl. At the same time, households unable or unwilling to pay high transportation costs are often left to accept substandard housing in distressed communities. It is important for Maryland communities to better incorporate housing affordability into planning activities to help guide land use, zoning, and other development-related decisions because addressing housing affordability can play a significant role in smarter growth management and is critical to achieving more sustainable communities.	Medium	Legislation	
48	<i>Expand the Department of Housing and Community Development's Local Government Infrastructure Finance Program to help local governments access the municipal bond financing markets</i>	<i>Turmoil in financial markets has precipitated increased underwriting standards making it increasingly difficult for local governments to use bond financing for infrastructure projects.</i>	Medium	Legislation/Policy	

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49	Increase contracts with government institutions to purchase Maryland agricultural products.	HB 883/2006 was signed into law and requires the BPW to establish a 5% price preference for locally grown foods purchased by state institutions under specified circumstances. Much of this action item must be from private initiatives. SB 158/HB 696 establish a Farm to School program to require MDA and MSDE to work together. 2008 Farm Bill also includes language on buying locally in School lunch programs, and geographic preference.			
50	<p><i>A. Create a “capitalized” TOD Revolving Loan Fund for “gap” financing for TODs. This program could be administered similarly to the DHCD program for Neighborhood Business Development Programs.</i></p> <p><i>B. Define &amp; implement a program for financing bicycle &amp; pedestrian facilities in all TODs, and for financing structured parking for TODs where the supply of parking has been “pinched” by the redevelopment of existing surface parking as new real estate or by reductions in the amount of allowable parking in new residential and/or commercial development. The Maryland Transportation Authority could act as the financing agency.</i></p> <p><i>C. Provide the State’s full faith and credit to TOD-zone TIF districts.</i></p>				
	<b>State Development Plan</b>				
51	<i>State to adopt a State Development Plan consistent with task force parameters.</i>	<i>A State Development Plan is mandated by State law.</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Low</i>

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52	<b><i>Determine the role of a State Development Plan.</i></b>	<b><i>The discussion of the role varied, on one hand some members felt that a State Development Plan should be a culmination of county and municipal plans while others felt that such a plan should be a guide for how the State spends its money.</i></b>	<b><i>Short</i></b>	<b><i>Legislation</i></b>	<b><i>No Cost</i></b>
53	Require that State spending be consistent with a State Development Plan.	The State should have a plan for how it spends its money.	Short	Legislation, Policy	No Cost
54	Require that Article 66B is incorporated into a State Development Plan.	Some Task Forces members have felt that a State Development Plan should follow the same criteria as the local plans.	Medium	Legislation, Policy	No Cost
55	Require a rural resource element in the State Development Plan.	Rural resources and initiatives associated with it should be focused since conservation is another tool to directing growth to designated growth areas.	Short	Legislation	Low
56	Include an economic development plan as part of a State Development Plan.	Economic development greatly influences the development of Maryland and should be planned for within a State Development Plan.	Short	Policy	Low
57	Set an example for local governments by ensuring that Maryland State government agencies coordinate decision-making to successfully implement priorities established	This would cover the award of financial resources, as well as simplifying and streamlining processes and procedures (including reducing fees) that impact	Short	Legislation/Policy	
	<b><i>Education and Outreach</i></b>				
58	<b><i>The State and local governments should educate the public about PFAs and its policies and programs.</i></b>	<b><i>The primary focus should include the efficiency of PFAs; its programs and the benefits of down zoning outside of PFAs to encourage growth inside PFAs.</i></b>	<b><i>Short</i></b>	<b><i>Policy</i></b>	<b><i>No Cost</i></b>

## Draft Recommendations

*Addressed in the Selected  
Recommendations dated 10/24/08*

	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>When will it be implemented?</i>	<i>How will it be implemented?</i>	<i>Money needed?</i>
			<i>Short, Medium, Long</i>	<i>i.e. legislation, policy, etc.</i>	<i>High, Medium, Low, No Cost</i>
59	MDE should broaden the scope of its stakeholder group on Chapter 198 to explore how to address the need for water in Priority Funding Areas.	If smart growth is to take place in Priority Funding Areas where the water balance policy restricts the appropriation of water, interim relief will be necessary until the funding is provided and the recommended studies completed. There may be aspects of State water rights law that also need to be reevaluated.	Medium-Long	Legislation	Low
60	<i>While education of both the public and government officials is already part of the Task Force's recommendations, the outreach effort should not just be limited to the subject of Priority Funding Areas (PFAs). Instead, there should be a broad-based outreach about Smart Growth in general, using a curriculum jointly developed and approved by the State and local governments.</i>				
61	Develop a state guide to planning for agriculture that includes mechanisms, such as reverse setbacks, for reducing land use conflicts, and a model right-to-farm ordinance with guidelines for county officials	This is an ongoing GICA goal. Certain information has already been compiled and published on the MDA website. Additional information will continue to be added, and may be published in hard copy at a later date. GICA has formed a smaller work group.			
62	Develop a technical assistance toolbox for local officials on zoning and regulations that both support traditional agriculture and allow for alternative agricultural uses.	GICA -- small work group has been formed.			
63	Convene an ongoing statewide working group to discuss zoning issues related to agriculture and develop tangible action items.	GICA -- small work group has been formed.			

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64	Establish an ongoing statewide working group on agricultural marketing and branding issues.	There are several groups working on marketing and branding issues. The Ag Awareness group meets regularly, consisting of 15 reps from different industry groups. Marketing also created an ad hoc advisory board in 2006 to assist MDA in responding to HB.2.			
65	Initiate a "buy local" promotional campaign with a method to measure results.	Ongoing and part of larger effort to raise awareness of agriculture as an element of business and economic development; opportunity to create sustainable jobs, while reducing carbon footprint.			
66	Improve product availability in Maryland grocery stores and markets.	Buyer-Grower meetings to link growers to buyers. One on one meetings with major buyers. The Farm Bill includes funding for locally grown foods.			
67	Increase funding for state marketing programs.	Obtained federal funds for promotional activities through USDA specialty crop funding. Current Farm Bill has additional funding in it for specialty crops, subject to state fiscal conditions.			
	<b><i>Water Quality Issues</i></b>				
68	Continue to regulate development to minimize its point and nonpoint pollutant contributions.		Ongoing	Policy	Low

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			<i>Short, Medium, Long</i>	<i>i.e. legislation, policy, etc.</i>	<i>High, Medium, Low, No Cost</i>
69	Provide funding to implement local watershed plans (Watershed Restoration Action Strategies).		Medium-Long	Legislation	Medium
70	Implement the Phase I and II of the nutrient cap management and trading program for pollutant reduction.		Medium-Long	Policy	Medium
71	Develop policies at the State and local level consistent with protecting the environment and public health to reduce the cost of using spray irrigation for waste disposal.	Examples of potential cost savings include: preapproval of spray irrigation sites by county water and sewer plans, adjustment of local buffer requirements to match the State's 25 foot buffer for spray site and, when appropriate, allowing winter discharge to reduce system storage requirements.	Short-Medium	Policy	Low
72	Intensify cooperation between federal/state/local government agencies to address impaired water ways.		Ongoing	Policy	No Cost
73	Explore methods that would assist the Maryland Department of the Environment in expediting reviews of county water and sewer map amendments.				